SAFETY FILM

The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1870. NO. 20.

FOREIGN.

The War in Europe.

French Gunboats Cruising for German Vessels in the North Sea.

France Binds Herself to Respect the Neutrality of Holland and Belgium.

Diplomatic Agents of the South German States Ordered to Quit Paris.

King William's Speech at Berlin.

Workingmen's Demonstration at Madrid.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 19.—The *Journal de Soir* says that Washburne, the American Minister, has agreed to protect Prussian subjects now in France, and states that Washburne has certainly not made such promise without having first obtained the consent of the French Government. The morning papers say the Prussians now in France will not be expelled from the country if their conduct shall continue loyal.

No shipment or freight will be allowed to the French ports.

La Liberte, the Thiers party organ, gives the French programme. The army will, first enter Saarbruck, Saarlouis and Sarrelbruck; Metz, Strasburg, and then occupy and fortify Frankfort. From this point they will sweep all the Prussian territory to the left bank of the Rhine, and cut off Prussia by way of Westphalia, and the Confederation of the confederation will follow.

The *Paix*, this morning, says the Prussian Ambassador at Vienna, Baron Werther, passed last night for Berlin, with the official declaration of war.

Earl Granville arrived from London yesterday, and had a three hours' conference with the Emperor.

The Emperor, yesterday, received a deputation of officers of the National Guard of Paris. In response to their congratulations, he said he had relied upon the National Guard. On them devolved the protection of the capital during the war.

The Minister of War has asked the Corps Legislatif for the issuance of the military crosses of honor to 50,000 to 100,000 men; and that the contingent may be increased from 90,000 to 140,000.

The *Patrie* has received advices to the people will not be published, as it has acquired for the same.

The *Journal Officiel* announces that the Emperor, the Empress and the Prince Imperial, Marshals, Admirals, Senators and Deputies, the Ministers, Councilors of State, officers, or any one having to do with the French army.

The *Pays* says the Prussian army numbers 1,200,000 men, including its landwehr.

La Liberte publishes a statement to the effect that Gladstone's Cabinet will probably be appointed Minister of War, one Lelioul, who takes command in the field.

PARIS, July 19, 10 p. m.—To this hour not even a skirmish has occurred between the hostile forces. Hostilities commenced by the Emperor's departure. Bismarck withdrew his agent from Paris to-day. Thiers is still in Paris, but will shortly join the departure of the Emperor for the seat of war. It is not likely he will act on the Prussian proposition until everything is ready to meet the enemy.

Several Prussian agents in this city, who were suspected of plotting and distributing money, have been arrested.

The *Moniteur* has appeared this morning for the first time in its new dress. It is printed in large type.

PARIS, July 20.—It is expected here to-morrow, it is said that he will have command.

Baron Rothschild, who was drawn as a member of the jury at the Bridge Court, did not attend, but was fined 4,000 francs.

The public and private subscriptions to various funds for the relief of the wounded, etc., are very liberal in all parts of the country. The Bank of Mortmart has given 100,000 francs to one of these funds. The Municipal Council of Paris has unanimously voted daily during the continuance of the war, and others pay double taxes. Many immediately offer their services to the ambulance corps. Others offer to equip companies who enlist.

A large number of the contributors of M. Thiers who voted for him at the last election liberated him from the service. Legitimists are on the ground that he has outraged the patriotism and chivalry of the country by his recent speech against the war.

The Corps Legislatif are meeting for consultation in the senate. Mr. Duvernois has replied for a committal to the advance corps.

The *Journal Officiel* to-day has a significant article on the attitude of Holland, with which it professes to be pleased, and continues: "But no one can forget the hatred of Prussia has shown against the independence of Holland. Bismarck wished, in the days of Napoleon and Illuminism Holla nation potent as the Dutch Duchies were forced to submit. He wished to reduce Holland to the rank of a German State. Holland is not a part of the Confederation, and, under the pretext of establishing close commercial relations, intends to place her under the control of Prussia. The patriotic emotion aroused in the Netherlands at the time of Mr. Luxemburg affair will, no doubt, be renewed. Nor will it be forgotten that without the firm stand taken by France at that time Prussia would have made a definitive fatal to the independence and autonomy of the Netherlands. The Cabinet of the Hague is on its guard, and will not fail to maintain the real interests of the country."

The same paper has the following on the relations of Prussia with Belgium: "We are glad to record Swiss Customs, and particularly from Switzerland, that the military measures of the Federal Government are not directed against France, but are inspired by friendly precaution. Switzerland, Belgium and Holland have nothing to fear from France, but rather ally and firm friend. The measures taken by Switzerland are a guarantee to Europe, and, after her neutrality, are in our favor, as by her geographical position, the protects to important passages of our frontier."

The friendly feeling of the Spanish people testified by Prince Amadeus, and by the American Minister, is not reciprocated by the Government. Spain that all nations here carefully, in our present conflict, our government will respect the neutrality of Spain, and will not permit the violation of her territory. Any infraction of unfriendliness toward that power. This results from the feelings of sympathy existing between the two countries.

The Spanish Minister of War has issued a circular to the Governors of the provinces, directing them to prepare for the defense of the coasts.

The Spanish Government has issued a decree declaring that the steamers of that line will continue to ply as usual.

THE LATE INSURRECTION.

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Of the forty-eight cases of conspiracy yesterday, thirty-seven were acquitted, and thirty-three had cases were reported to-day.

Judge Aaron Vanderpoel died this morning.

A mass meeting of Germans in favor of Prussia will be held in Tompkins Square this afternoon.

THE REVENUE MATTERS.

It is reported that the Prussian Government has issued a decree declaring that the Bismarck have ceased trading of Stockton under McCellan.

The steamship Hansa sailed this afternoon for Hamburg, with Prussian Consul Kreismann and others, including several Prussian officers, on board. She took 180 bags of mail.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Militia Troubles in Alamance County—Carroll County Officers Arrested.

RALEIGH, July 19.—The counsel for the colonel arrested in Alamance County to-day, who, by order of Governor Holden, is held in custody, will apply for a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Settle. The writ seems to be whether or not the Governor had a legal right to declare the county in a state of insurrection and to call out the militia to suppress the same. The writ will be issued to-morrow morning. The Governor has issued a proclamation declaring that the people armed with the deepest mystery the decision of the court.

News received here this afternoon states that Graham, in Alamance County, is under martial law, placed under martial law by Col. Kirk. The Court House is surrounded by Kirk's troops, and no person in citizens or other time known. Money to-day was refused in payment. Orders were sent in the morning, but quit at the close.

TENNESSEE.

There was good confidence in the protected business. Wheat was excited, and would be higher for the heavy advance in freights. The fluctuations were unimportant. Corn was dull, and it is said that the farmer is needed for immediate use. Some more pork has advanced only two cents in a week. Lard is dull and lower. Dealers think it will keep the price down, but speculators present that it will be pressed to sell on or per cent.

FRANCE.

Colonel Jim Fisk has been raising a row at the Continental Hotel, Saratoga, by the purchase of the young lady friends to attend the ball, and by the use of the name of the hotel with their visiting cards. Fisk, it is said, have since left the hotel with their families. There is great excitement at the hotel about that matter.

Art gives a new interest to ordinary wares.

NEW YORK, July 19.—There is a heavy advance in wines and liquors, owing to the accident of the interruption of shipments by the war.

The advance in the price of gold has worked a revolution among the foreign dry goods importers, who are unwilling to sell even at the rate of 10 per cent. per day, which the rise in gold requires. Colored velvets for bonnets in certain styles are scarce and in demand. There is also an active demand for velvet ribbons. Many of the large importers are willing to sell at their quotations before the war and recent advances in the price of gold.

(To the Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, July 19.—The financial centre to-day opened rather quiet, and gold declined from 109½ to 109¼, but subsequently advanced to 109¾, during the active preparations of France for an early declaration of war. The feeling of the street is that in the city there was greater excitement, and at times it was almost impossible to do business. Private dispatches from London and Paris were received with much favor by all, the lower point for gold was 109¼, the highest point 110, and the closing figure 109¾. The Stock Exchange was the signal for a general rush to the Gold Room, and the excitement was intense. The premium ran up to 110¾, the highest point for the day, and the closing figure was 110¼. During the advance, and on some of the most excited moments, the Stock Exchange was the scene of much gambling. Many of the brokers who had previous time during the day to sell gold at 110¼ to 110¾ were compelled to buy it back at the highest point of the day, 110¾, and they were also compelled to buy it back at the highest point of the day, 110¾, and they were also compelled to buy it back at the highest point of the day, 110¾, and they were also

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1870.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

THE LAW COURTS.

The Kingsbury Estate—New Phase—Motion to Set Aside a Will.

Another Divorce Fraud—The Decree Set Aside—How the Fooled Him.

Circuit Court.

THE KINGSBURY ESTATE—NEW PHASE.

JESSE W. KINGSBURY, a minor, &c., v. ABIGAIL KINGSBURY and others. The Kingsbury estate promises to develop into a new suit. Henry W. Kingsbury, now deceased, the father of the present Kingsbury family, died at Fortress Monroe, Va., and a FIRE Lieutenant of the army of the United States, attached to the FIRE Artillery service, was ordered upon an expedition which promised danger. This was upon the 20th day of March, 1861. Before leaving upon the expedition he executed a will, by which he gave all his property to his wife, by the terms of which she was to enjoy the income of the property during her widowhood, striking the FIRST HUSBAND out of the will. By the terms of the will, in the event of her marriage, the property was to be divided between the children. The will was executed and left with Mrs. Kingsbury, the father of complainant, and he left for the seat of war. In the battle, leaving Fortress Monroe, and having been by him as a guerilla chief, he was killed, and his body was brought to Chicago. Some time thereafter said will was presented to the Probate Court for probate, and the widow was appointed executrix. Subsequently the will was produced. This will was contested by the widow, on the ground that the will was made according to no known law; that the Probate Court had no jurisdiction to probate it, as the deceased neither died nor owned property in that State; and that the will was in no witness to the superscription.

A. D. SMITH filed a lengthy demurrer to the bill, which he argued to-day. He contended that the will was made according to the laws of Illinois, and that the Probate Court had jurisdiction to probate it, as the deceased neither died nor owned property in that State; and that the will was in no witness to the superscription.

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SOUTH PARK MATTERS.

South Park Commissioners, V. Caroline W. Andrews, etc. Decree passed that the Commissioners pay complainant the price (to-wit: \$2,000) for, for Lot 14, Block 2, Cooper, W. Tenby's Subdivision of the north half of the northeast quarter of the west half of northeast quarter of Section 9, 38, 14. This decree is to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of the property of the Commissioners, and the Commissioners are ordered to execute a deed to the property.

Sarah Bobey v. Timothy L. John and George Fitch et al. Decree of foreclosure and sale.

Same v. same. Decree of foreclosure and sale.

C. H. Phillips et al. (Phillips & Carmichael) v. Michigan Central Railroad Company et al. Decree in favor of complainants.

Stephen Hughes et al. v. Aaron Pressfield, Assignee, &c. Decree of foreclosure and sale.

Dated A. Gage v. Anna Hopkins et ux. Decree entered for sale (in pactition) of the north five acres of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 26, 39, 13—"the old burying ground."

Recorder's Court.

ROBBERY AND ASSAULT.

Margaret Gleek and Bridget Petrie, neighbors, residing on Clybourn avenue, had a few amicable remarks to exchange with each other, which ended in a fight. Both of them are married women, and their husbands are employed in the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company's shops near Cornelia Street. Margaret Gleek charged that Bridget had assaulted her and robbed her of a pair of boots. The latter denied the charge, and said that Margaret had struck her first. The case was dismissed by the Court, as both parties were equally guilty.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The People v. Patrick Tynan, Jr., et vis. Acting Sheriff, etc. This case came on for hearing upon the motion of Messrs. Canning, Ely & Hoyt, counsel for the Chicago Company, for the discharge of the property levied upon by the Sheriff, which was claimed by the Company. The facts in the case are that on the 4th day of July last, when the HORSE RACE was to take place on the Lake Shore Park, the grand, watch, for the purpose only of making a display, and not for the purpose of sale, had the ball rebounded, striking the FIRE ENGINE hose, and thereby damaging the same. It was on the evidence that Mrs. Colvert was HIRED to ride on the engine. His presence in Washington Hall, and his refusal to attend upon the exhibition, were the cause of the injury to the hose. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant, finding that the property was not liable.

The bill recites that the father of deceased left a will, bearing date the 9th day of June, 1868, leaving said property to his children, Mrs. Buckner and the said children, Mrs. Buckner and the said complainant, in equal proportions. To the said complainant he left Lots 5 and 6 in Block 2, in Cochran's subdivision of the south half of the northwest quarter of Section 8, 38, 14 (part of the property now in controversy), and described in the rebel Buckner, when, however, converted to the use of the rebel army, and used as the hors at law. Henry W. Kingsbury, the father of complainant, was killed in battle, leaving five children, and having been by his son as a guerilla chief, he was killed, and his body was brought to Chicago. Some time thereafter said will was presented to the Probate Court for probate, and the widow was appointed executrix. Subsequently the will was produced. This will was contested by the widow, on the ground that the will was made according to no known law; that the Probate Court had no jurisdiction to probate it, as the deceased neither died nor owned property in that State; and that the will was in no witness to the superscription.

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OUR IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO GERMANY.

Extent of our Commercial Interest in the War.

From the New York Tribune.

The statistics contained in the following statement supply information which must prove of the highest interest by showing the extent to which our commercial relations are interrupted if the French-German conflict continues, and the Custom-ports are blockaded:

Our imports from the States in the Zollverein, or North German Confederation, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, amounted to \$41,650,968, and were received from the following States in the several ports named:

Prussia	\$21,506,378	Other German States	10,629,724
Hanseatic	9,514,862		
Bavaria	1,967,234	Total	\$41,650,968

These imports were received in the following quantities through the ports of the country named:

Boston	$4,909,661	Portland	$200,12
New York	24,000,000	Philadelphia	4,000
Baltimore	4,816,282		
Hamburg	4,816,282	Total	$41,650,96
New Orleans	1,100,000		
Belgium	1,100,000		

The principal items in these imports are given at the following values in currency:

Books	$200,000	Linens	$317,000
Brushes	171,000	Musical instruments	215,000
Buttons	1,000,000	Paintings	1,000,000
Chemicals	54,419	Writing paper	1,000,000
Clocks	1,000,000	Pencils	1,000,000
Lace	600,000	Perfumery	1,000,000
Cotton goods	1,000,000	Porcelain	1,000,000
Drugs	1,000,000	Silk goods	1,000,000
Earthenware	1,000,000	Toys	1,000,000
Fancy goods	1,000,000	Wines	1,000,000
Glassware	1,000,000	Woolen goods	1,000,000
Gloves	1,000,000		

The number of vessels and their tonnage which cleared for Custom ports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, was as follows:

	American.		Foreign.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
To Prussia	1	242	21	11,241
To Hanseatic	18	5,000	21	11,241
To Bremen	24	21,730	241	97,007
Total	43	26,730	283	97,007

The number of vessels and their tonnage entered during the same time, was as follows:

	American.		Foreign.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Prussia	1	242	21	11,241
Hanseatic	18	5,000	21	11,241
Bremen	24	21,730	241	97,007
Total	43	26,730	283	97,007

Our exports to France during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, were to the value of \$45,000,000, which \$42,444,315 was in American, and \$2,555,685 in Mediterranean ports. Our imports from France during the same year were \$41,477,120 in American ports. The tonnage was as follows:

	Clearances.		Arrivals.	
	American.	Foreign.	American.	Foreign.
France on the Atlantic	34,000	24,670	112,837	72,000
France on the Mediterranean	11,000	9,100	30,000	4,000
Total	45,000	33,770	142,837	76,000

A FIERY TREASURE TROVE.

\$317 Treasury Warrants Dropped from a Blazing Furnace.

From the St. Louis Democrat, July 19.

Many persons in the vicinity of St. Louis will remember to have seen a few months ago a notice that a reward of fifty dollars would be paid to the finder of a package containing about \$300 in Treasury warrants, and the finder did collect the reward. It was expected at the time that this would be a temporary expedient for the recovery of the lost money, but the lapse of five years the title would be withdrawn from circulation. At the same time the Treasury Department offered a reward of fifty dollars for the return of the money to the Treasury, and they freely passed current. The finder, however, was not forthcoming, and the matter was finally accomplished. It is thought that nearly as many of the counterfeits are in existence as of the genuine. From time to time the City Treasurer has been authorized to destroy the large batch of warrants lying in the vaults, and to-day, in company with the general auditor, Chas. E. Charles M., and Harry E. Wrenshall, proceeded to the furnace. The latter is the son of the City Treasurer, and is employed in the office. He stood by the Union all through the war, and was held in high regard by the chiefs of the Union army.

The fire at once took active work, the grates were filled to the top, and for several hours the heat was intense. Every few minutes a package of warrants was thrown into the flames, and the work of destruction went on rapidly. Occasionally a package would fall from the top of the heap, and, as it burst open, a number of negroes would rush forward and scramble for the money. They were soon driven back, however, and the work of destruction went on. The warrants are received at par at all the banks, and are redeemed with interest. They were presented to the City Treasurer. They have had their day, and are no longer legal tender. Everything has to give way to progress, and it is the policy of the city to recall them.

A day or two ago the Mayor appointed Aldermen Pepper, Cole, and Taggart a committee to destroy the large batch of warranty lying in the Treasurer's vaults. These gentlemen, accompanied by the Mayor, Comptroller, City Attorney, and to count the ragged notes, set to work yesterday morning at about 10 o'clock, and kept them to the Northern Hotel, as the place where to suppose the notes, fire and an attorney. Before leaving the vaults the committee had to sign a receipt for the money. This was kept in the Treasurer's safe, and the committee had the key. The receipt was signed by Messrs. Pepper, Cole, and Taggart, and the Mayor, Comptroller, City Attorney, and Treasurer, in presence of Capt. Bell, the janitor of the building, and Mr. Wrenshall, who acted as clerk. The committee then proceeded to the furnace, the committee for the purpose of destroying the notes. The fire at once took active work, the grates were filled to the top, and for several hours the heat was intense. Every few minutes a package of warrants was thrown into the flames, and the work of destruction went on rapidly. Occasionally a package would fall from the top of the heap, and, as it burst open, a number of negroes would rush forward and scramble for the money. They were soon driven back, however, and the work of destruction went on. The warrants are received at par at all the banks, and are redeemed with interest. They were presented to the City Treasurer. They have had their day, and are no longer legal tender. Everything has to give way to progress, and it is the policy of the city to recall them.

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THE NATIONAL GAME.

The Tour of the White Stockings—Result of Twenty-one Games, 627 to 327.

The Latest Ball Clubbed Russ-yard. Gimcrack—An Excla-tion Point.

The Time.

Again Milwaukee's base ball nine have flashed it to us here from the far northwest, and in their own city of Cream City have the mighty sphere in pieces. It is not generally known that Milwaukee Chips were the pioneers in the art of base ball playing in the Northwest, and their proficiency remains to this day unimpaired. Whether the Milwaukee ball players will be able to stand the test of competition with the Forest City nine, of Cleveland, O., remains to be seen. The Cleveland boys are the champions of the West, and defeated Lew Simmons's Buckeye nine, of Cincinnati, by the score of 103 to 9. Whether the Milwaukee boys will be able to stand up before the Cleveland nine remains to be seen. The latter have been playing together for a long time, and are well versed in the game. The Milwaukee nine have been playing but a few months, and have had but few opportunities to practice. Last season they were beaten by the Forest City nine, but they have been practicing since the season opened, and have improved greatly. They will be able to play a better game than they did last year, and will undoubtedly make a better showing. The feeling before the game was that the Red Stockings would have an easy victory, but the result was the reverse of what was anticipated. Nearly two thousand persons were present to witness the game, and they were treated to a fine exhibition of base ball playing. The features of the game were the batting of Hallman, Hatfield, and Hall, and the fielding of Hallman, Hatfield, Hall, and Hoey. The latter caught a fly ball which looked like a two-baser, and which would have been a two-base hit if he had not caught it. Hallman made a splendid stop of a ball batted to him, and threw the runner out at first base. Hatfield made a splendid stop of a ball batted to him, and threw the runner out at first base. Hall made a splendid stop of a ball batted to him, and threw the runner out at first base. Hoey caught a fly ball batted to him, and threw the runner out at first base. Hall batted the ball for a two-base hit, and Hoey batted the ball for a two-base hit. Hallman batted the ball for a two-base hit, and Hatfield batted the ball for a two-base hit